

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 0-10 (12-11). Tomorrow variable.
Wind. 0-2 (12-20). LONDON: Dry,
temp. 43-50. Tomorrow dry, cloudy.
Wind. 10-20 (12-30). CHANNY:
Rain. Temp. 11-17 (53-61). NEW
York: Rain. Temp. 43-50 (12-30).
Additional weather - page 2.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

3.292

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1974

Established 1887

NAide Plans Talks ith Cairo, Tel Aviv Tensions in Suez

From Wire Dispatches
30. Dec. 31.—Finland's Lt. Gen. Enzio Silasvuo, commander of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, plans to meet with senior Egyptian and Israeli commanders in the next few days in an apparent attempt to discuss the increasingly tense situation along the Suez Canal, the UN deputy spokesman said today. Silasvuo has meetings scheduled tomorrow with Egypt's War Minister, Gen. Ahmed Ismail, and the chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Mohamed Ghany Ghanay, deputy spokesman Birger Hallden said.

bs Report s Agreed Pullback

lometer Zone Between Armies

Dec. 31 (AP).—Israeli military negotiators have initially agreed to pull back their forces within a 20 kilometer (12.5 mile) zone from Egyptian forces, the Suez Canal out of the Israeli artillery, the Israeli newspaper Al Ahram said today. The newspaper quoted military sources in Geneva as saying the agreement was reached after a second phase of negotiations. The agreement, which was described as "a decision of principle," will be discussed in detail in the next few days. The agreement is seen as a step toward a permanent ceasefire, which was written by the UN and which seeks to separate the forces in the Suez Canal area. The agreement was reached after a second phase of negotiations. The agreement, which was described as "a decision of principle," will be discussed in detail in the next few days. The agreement is seen as a step toward a permanent ceasefire, which was written by the UN and which seeks to separate the forces in the Suez Canal area.

The observers also said Egyptian forces fired antitank missiles 15 kilometers southwest of Ismailia. Military observers believe the Israelis are using bulldozers to build up sand dunes to fortify their positions on the west bank of the canal and that the Egyptians are firing antitank missiles at the bulldozers. Both Sides Complain Egypt complained to the UN twice Saturday about cease-fire violations. Israel complained 19 times of violations the previous Saturday, including advances by Egyptian forces on the east bank of the canal near Little Bitter Lake and Eynon Mousa, 15 kilometers southeast of Suez city at the canal's southern end. The distance of the advance was not given in the UN report. Commenting on the situation faced by Israeli troops on the canal's west bank, the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram described them as "trapped," who can be "liquidated easily."

Completes e of Killers

Dec. 31 (UPI).—A committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization has completed its investigation of Arab guerrillas who 31 persons in an attack on a bus in Jerusalem. The committee, headed by Yasser Arafat, said that the attack was carried out by a group of guerrillas who were active in the West Bank. The committee also said that the attack was a "terrorist act" and that the guerrillas were "responsible for the deaths of the 31 persons."

Secretary Flew on Commercial Plane

Kissinger, Nixon Confer in California

LEWISTON, Calif., Dec. 31.—President Nixon, who left last week by commercial plane to set an energy example, has been joined by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who traveled the same way. Kissinger's arrival at Los Angeles International Airport last night was marked by heavy security. About 15 persons in Secret Service agents' Angeles police watched Kissinger transferred to a waiting aircraft. He did not enter the plane to speak to newsmen. In Washington, Mr. Nixon signed legislation authorizing the government to spend \$200 million in aid to the people of the Philippines. The law, which was signed by Mr. Nixon yesterday, included provisions for the release of federal prisoners for up to 30 days to visit specific places because of family death, medical treatment or rehabilitation. The law also authorized the construction of a dam on the Snake River in southeastern Idaho to replace the American Falls Dam built in 1929. Mr. Nixon also signed legislation to spur development of group health plans. The \$375-million measure to encourage the formation of health maintenance organizations was described in a presidential statement as "another milestone in this administration's national health strategy." The law is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of the concept of prepaid health maintenance organizations during the next five years. The organizations could provide preventative health care at much lower cost than present plans. The law requires employers of 25 or more persons to offer a health maintenance organization option in addition to private insurance in negotiating health benefits with employees. "All we can say at this moment



An Israeli soldier in occupied territory near the Suez Canal (background) voting in yesterday's national election.

Israelis Go to Polls as Troops Stand on Alert

TEL AVIV, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir's ruling Labor alignment entered an election battle today against a tough center-right opposition bloc critical of its strategy in the October war and its negotiations with the Arabs at Geneva. Election officials reported a brisk turnout, with 80 percent of the 2,087,000 voters having made their choices by the time the polls closed at 11 p.m. It is about an average turnout for national elections, the eighth in Israel's 25-year history.

Death List Reported

Habash Says Arab Guerrilla Attacked British Businessman

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—Arab guerrillas claimed responsibility today for last night's shooting of Joseph Edward Sieff, a prominent Jewish businessman who has worked actively in support of Israel. The announcement in Beirut by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was made shortly after London police warned leaders of the Jewish community in Britain to be vigilant. Scotland Yard officers expressed fear that the attempted murder of Mr. Sieff marks the start of a campaign by Arab terrorists. Mr. Sieff, who is president of Marks & Spencer, the chain of retail stores, was shot in the jaw in his home last night by an intruder who forced his way past a butler. Hospital authorities said the condition of Mr. Sieff, who is 68 years old, was "rather better than expected."

The Popular Front, led by George Habash, said "one of our hero fighters" broke into Mr. Sieff's home and shot him because he was a leader of the Zionist movement which "com-

mitted and is still committing crimes and massacres against our Palestinian people." It added that Mr. Sieff was "one of the biggest financial contributors to the state of Israel and worked hard to establish its aggressive foundations."

The announcement by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was made shortly after London police warned leaders of the Jewish community in Britain to be vigilant. Scotland Yard officers expressed fear that the attempted murder of Mr. Sieff marks the start of a campaign by Arab terrorists. Mr. Sieff, who is president of Marks & Spencer, the chain of retail stores, was shot in the jaw in his home last night by an intruder who forced his way past a butler. Hospital authorities said the condition of Mr. Sieff, who is 68 years old, was "rather better than expected."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Europe Airports Told Bomb Reported on Jet From Israel

From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, Dec. 31.—Airports in Western Europe were alerted today about a report from Athens that a bomb might have been aboard a plane leaving Tel Aviv's Lod Airport. An Air France jet made an unscheduled landing at Athens Airport after the anonymous phone report.

Airport authorities in Amsterdam, Paris, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Brussels and Oslo said they took no extra precautions, but major European airports already have special measures in force to cope with attempted bombings and hijackings. In Madrid, official sources reported that strict precautionary measures have been adopted at Spanish airports in the last few days. In West Germany, a Frankfurt airport spokesman said that "very tight" security measures were in effect at all West German airports since the recent Lufthansa hijacking and Arab terrorist attack in Rome.

Police reinforcements guarded Cologne-Bonn and Munich airports during the weekend following anonymous threats that Arab terrorists with Soviet rockets were planning to attack airliners. In Geneva, meanwhile, police found hand grenades and explosive material in several luggage lockers of the Cornavin railroad station today after being given an anonymous warning of an Arab bomb cache. A spokesman said that the material was wrapped in six parcels and seemed stored in preparation for a terrorist strike. In London, Scotland Yard said today that an American teen-age girl carrying arms and ammunition through London Heathrow Airport was arrested there Saturday.

platform of seeking peace with the Arabs through territorial concessions at Geneva. She and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan were criticized by Likud for alleged unpreparedness by Israel for the Oct. 6 attack by Egypt and Syria. Labor party advertisements claimed the election was the most crucial one in Israel's history and that a vote for Likud candidates was a vote for continued fighting. Even if Labor won the election, a private poll taken to determine its most popular leaders indicated an intraparty battle



Joseph Edward Sieff

Gen. Dayan was among the early voters at a station near his home in the Tel Aviv suburb of Zabalat. Premier Golda Meir voted in Jerusalem. In East Jerusalem, the Arab turnout was unofficially put at 4,500 out of 40,000 eligible to vote in municipal elections. Because they are Jordanian citizens, the East Jerusalem Arabs cannot vote in the Israeli national elections. In the snowbound heights of Mount Hermon on the Syrian front, a bulldozer plowed a path for a mobile polling station. Wounded soldiers voted at their hospital bedsides. Civilians in armed Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories cast votes and kept watch. Voters who rose early in frontier settlements left their children asleep in bomb shelters.



RINGING IN THE NEW—A man in Tokyo giving the traditional 108 gong-blows to drive away the 108 passions catalogued by Buddhism and bring in the New Year of 1974. Others wait their turn to do the same at the Great Kaneiji Temple.

Millions in U.K. Affected by Cut In Work Week

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The three-day work week arrived today in Britain, sharply reducing industrial output and cutting the wages of millions of workers in the most drastic program yet undertaken by any nation to cope with the energy crisis. The latest estimates indicate that the paychecks of about 15 million workers will be reduced immediately by up to 40 percent and that up to six million workers at a time will be idle because of the government-imposed measures to conserve power. The cost to the government will depend on how many workers apply for unemployment benefits, but the estimates start at around \$21.5 million (\$50 million) a week and rise to as much as \$73.3 million a week. The short week is expected to remain in effect through most of January even if coal miners and railroad engineers, whose work slowdowns are blamed for the bulk of the crisis, reach prompt settlement of their wage disputes.

Prime Minister Edward Heath said yesterday: "The resumption of normal working by industry depends on the ending of the miners' industrial action and the restoration of an adequate supply of coal to the power stations." Coal's Key Role Seventy percent of Britain's electricity is produced by coal-fired generators. A ban on overtime work by miners has reduced the production of coal, and separate job actions by railroad engineers have curtailed deliveries of the reduced amount of coal that is available. Disruptions in the flow of oil from the Middle East have aggravated the situation but are not assigned the primary responsibility for it. The imposition of a three-day work week on most of British industry is aimed at conserving fuel supplies for essential services. The government has said that water supplies and sewage disposal would be jeopardized without either a settlement of the labor disputes or a major curtailment in power consumption. The work week is being broken into two three-day sections, with roughly half of industry working Monday through Wednesday and the other half on the job Thursday through Saturday. Stores are permitted to open half days Monday through Friday and most of Saturday. Food shops have been exempted from the shorter week, as have such other vital businesses or services as hospitals, pharmacies, dentists, and doctors' offices, laundries, mortuaries and fuel depots. The owners of beauty salons and hairdressing establishments (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Chile Students' Ouster

LONDON, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Seven Chilean students refused political asylum in Britain were today granted a temporary High Court order preventing their deportation. The students, five men and two women, who are all university graduates, arrived in Britain three weeks ago. They left Chile after the military take-over in September. Today's injunction will be valid until a full High Court hearing Wednesday of their appeal of a government deportation order, which stated that the seven would not necessarily be persecuted in Chile.

Protestants Share Power With Catholics

BELFAST, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—The 11 members of Northern Ireland's new power-sharing executive were sworn in today in one of the most important steps in Irish political history. The formation of the executive marks the first time since Northern Ireland was formed in 1921 that Catholics have joined Protestants in running the province. But the new executive, which heads a 78-member Assembly, faces strong opposition from both sides of the political divide. Gunfire has echoed along the staunchly Protestant Shankill Road for the last three nights. Three persons have been killed—a civilian, a policeman and a soldier. Yesterday, three bombs exploded in Belfast and the town of Enniskillen, 70 miles west of the capital, demolishing a community center, a school bus depot and a filling station. Trouble has been brewing in Protestant areas for several weeks since moderate politicians, led by Brian Faulkner, agreed to share power with Catholics and accepted creation of a Council of Ireland.

Three-Part Council

The council would provide the first opportunity for formal discussions among politicians from the Irish Republic, Northern Ireland and Britain. Although the council is expected to discuss only noncontroversial subjects such as economic cooperation between the two parts of Ireland, the Protestant majority in the North sees it as the first step to a united Ireland. Militants regard the council as a sell-out of the Protestant majority, which has traditionally been loyal to Britain. The members of the executive were sworn in today by Francis Pym, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland. Britain will retain control over the police force, British troops in the province and the general security situation, but will transfer day-to-day running of Northern Ireland to the executive tomorrow, New Year's Day. Both Mr. Faulkner, the Protestant chief executive, and his Catholic deputy, Gerry Fitt, have described the formation of the executive as a historic occasion. No Clues in Kidnapping Police, meanwhile, said they have no further clues to the identity of the kidnapers of West German businessman Thomas Niedermayer, who was abducted from his Belfast home Thursday night. "The situation has not really changed in three days," a high-ranking police officer said. "The longer the kidnapers keep quiet, the less chance there is of his being alive." Police say the Provisional IRA could have abducted Mr. Niedermayer to hold him in exchange for the release of IRA members held in prisons in Northern Ireland and Britain. But they have not ruled out a personal motive or the fact that he had a brush with Protestant trade-union leaders several weeks ago over his nonsectarian hiring policies.

Description of Smut

Is Smut, Paper Says

WINCHESTER, Ind., Dec. 31 (AP).—A legal notice of this city's new anti-pornography ordinance will not be published in the city's only newspaper. "The description they use is the same as pornography itself," said Richard Wise, publisher of the Winchester News Gazette and Journal Herald. He said the notice "gives rather intimate and detailed description of what is considered pornography... We're not going to run it. We're not going to print that kind of stuff."

Despite Watergate

Nixon Feels History's View Of Him Will Be Favorable

By Lou Cannon

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Dec. 31 (WP)—President Nixon believes that the "judgment of history" will rank him as a President of high achievement despite the Watergate scandal.

"Neither the President nor his staff are the least bit self-conscious about what the administration has done for this country and for the ordinary citizen in it," the White House chief of staff, Alexander M. Haig Jr., said in an interview yesterday.

Nixon Group Paid Brother As an Adviser

By Robert Fairbanks

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 31.—The Richard Nixon Foundation, a tax-exempt corporation formed by the President's friends to build a presidential library, has paid at least \$21,000 to the President's brother, Edward, to determine where the Nixon family would like the library to be built, it has been learned.

Leonard K. Firestone, president of the foundation, said Edward C. Nixon reviewed no more than six sites around the country and advised that a final selection (which has yet to be made) should be among three in Orange County, Calif., where the President was born and began his legal and political career.

Mr. Firestone, a director of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., indicated that he believed the money was well spent. He said Edward Nixon visited proposed sites in the Eastern part of the country, took pictures and studied reports.

"Obviously, he had some thought and idea of what the First Family might think of a given area. . . . If people think that is too much [for Edward Nixon to be paid], let them try to hire a consultant today and see what they come up with," Mr. Firestone said.

Mrs. Johnson's Help

Haig said he hired Edward Nixon after being told that a member of the Nixon family might be helpful to the foundation in selecting a site, just as Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson had been helpful to her husband in developing plans for his library. When asked whether Mrs. Johnson was paid for her work, Mr. Firestone said he did not know.

Edward Nixon, 43, was most recently reported to be living in Klamath Falls, north of Seattle, and working as vice-president of an industrial consulting firm. He could not be reached for comment.

The payment was disclosed in a document filed with the Registry of Charitable Trusts, an agency within the California Department of Justice. The disclosure is involved because the foundation, like others of its kind, is in effect subsidized by taxpayers. It pays no corporate income taxes and donations it receives may be deducted from individual incomes.

According to the document, the foundation paid Edward Nixon \$1,500 a month for 14 consecutive months beginning December, 1970, and ending January, 1972. He was described as a "consultant to the foundation respecting selection and development of proposed presidential library site."

Wages Possible

Mr. Firestone said Edward Nixon might have received wages for a few additional months in 1972, but that he received no more than that.

The document also showed that the foundation spent about \$35,000 with five other consultants and consulting firms. Most of that money (\$23,148) went to William L. Pereira Associates, a prominent Los Angeles architectural and planning firm.

Mr. Firestone said Mr. Pereira and the others handled the technical side of the consulting work, such as studying population trends, traffic patterns and the like. Edward Nixon, he said, handled the "emotional or aesthetic" side.

Mr. Firestone also noted that two schools in the Los Angeles area—the University of Southern California and Claremont College—have recently proposed that their campuses become the site for the presidential library.

© Los Angeles Times.

Spencer W. Kimball New Mormon Leader

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 31 (AP)—Spencer W. Kimball, 78, grandson of a Mormon pioneer apostle, became 12th president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) today. He succeeds Harold B. Lee, 74, who died Wednesday.

Ezra Taft Benson, who was secretary of agriculture in the Eisenhower administration, was named president of the Council of Twelve Apostles, putting him next in the traditional line of succession to the Mormon presidency.

Soviet-French Satellite

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and France have launched the second of two joint-developed Aurora satellites, intended to conduct research in the upper atmosphere and carry out a geophysical study, Tass said last week.

"In any other time, without Watergate, this is what the American people would be saying."

Gen. Haig and other administration officials accompanying Mr. Nixon on his working vacation in San Clemente, Calif., say that the "without Watergate" reservation is an important one. They concede that the administration has "survival" problems, particularly if the Watergate special prosecutor should find that Mr. Nixon was implicated in the cover-up. But they insist that the President has not been immobilized by the Watergate crisis and that his attention is now focused on the far-ranging action that Mr. Nixon believes will form the basis of the historical judgment about him.

Mr. Nixon's aides say that he is now doing "serious stock-taking" of a highly private nature. He has engaged in such solitary pleasures as taking long walks on the beach and reading a recent book about Abraham Lincoln, and watching football games on television. He has also worked steadily to reduce a mound of paperwork relating to unsigned legislation and on a variety of options presented to him for his State of the Union address in January.

A Glimpse of 1974

What that message will say has yet to be decided. But the President has reached some broad conclusions on what he hopes to propose as his 1974 initiatives.

The administration's foreign-policy posture is viewed as a delicate mix of continued efforts to broaden the détente with the Soviet Union combined with increased defense spending on American missile capability. It is the administration's view that the support of Democratic liberals for Israel has given the President an opportunity to win congressional approval of a bigger defense budget while at the same time continuing to work with the Soviet Union to stabilize the situation in the Middle East.

Domestically, the President has decided not to propose the negative income tax advocated by departing counselor Melvin R. Laird as a means of helping the poor. Nor will the administration revive the controversial family assistance plan. Instead, Mr. Nixon will propose increased spending for programs modeled after the manpower bill he signed last week, which provides local governments with the money and authority for manpower training programs.

Mr. Nixon has decided to sign legislation providing for a two-stage, 11 percent increase in Social Security benefits, one of 36 unsigned measures remaining on his desk after the signing of three bills yesterday. The legislation would increase the monthly maximum payments for a single old person from \$197 to \$184 by the end of the fiscal year.

Relief Measures

Two of the bills he signed yesterday were private relief measures granting individual assistance in permanent residence in the United States; the other was a measure postponing until July 1, 1975, a fee schedule that would have allowed "non-poor" students to participate in the Headstart program.

Mr. Nixon is described by his aides as vastly preferring the opportunities for quiet relaxation and contemplation provided him at San Clemente to those available in Washington.

Gen. Haig says that Mr. Nixon's present combination of work, reflection and rest "tends itself better to the quietude of San Clemente than it does to the Oval Office."

Others in the administration view the President's current mood as one of near withdrawal and of a resumption of his long-standing penchant for privacy.

"The President doesn't want to see anyone and no one really wants to see the President," a White House official said. "He wants to be alone as much as possible and we appreciate that."

Panama Seeing New U.S. Attitude For Negotiations

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Panamanian government said Saturday that a U.S. decision to return two parcels of land within the American-controlled Canal Zone showed a "new attitude" for another waterway treaty.

U.S. treaty negotiator Ellsworth Bunker is expected to return here in January for a second round of negotiations with Panamanian authorities. He was here last month for the first talks with Panama in almost a year. Earlier talks broke off without agreement.

The White House announced Friday that President Nixon will propose legislation next month to transfer back to Panama the two parcels of land and allow the sale of Panamanian lottery tickets in the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone. Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack issued a statement which observers said was neither optimistic nor pessimistic, although he stressed that the "fundamental thing" for Panama is a new treaty.

Mr. Tack said that the U.S. declaration appeared as "strictly unilateral measures" to show the way to a new attitude toward Panama in canal-treaty negotiations.



DE FACTO RATIONING—Taxis and private automobiles queued in separate lines at one of the few service stations open in Manhattan Sunday. While private cars were limited to \$3 worth of gasoline, taxis were allowed to fill up. A New York Automobile Club spokesman said most metropolitan area stations had used up their monthly quotas by Saturday and would not reopen until Wednesday.

Related to Watergate

Baker Asks Nixon to Disclose Grave Matter

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—Sen. Howard Baker, vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, called on President Nixon yesterday to disclose a "matter of grave national importance" that he said would explain some of the covert Watergate activities.

While Sen. Baker, R., Tenn., would not reveal the information he wants disclosed, he said that it related to national security and, if released, "would justify or at least explain some of the conduct that appears otherwise unexplainable."

In a television interview, he said that "if the information is disclosed, 'The odds are probably better that it would be [more] helpful to the President than harmful.'"

Sen. Baker said that he does not intend to reveal the substance of the information but, he said, "I believe the information I possess and the President possesses has sufficient bearing on the conduct of affairs in the White House that it ought to be disclosed."

The senator said the President's so-called Operation Candor has failed to remove public doubts about his role in Watergate, but he added, "As of this moment, the odds would favor the President continuing his term."

He said that he was "personally disappointed that the White

House has apparently changed its tune" about making summaries of Watergate-related tapes available to the public.

"There may still be summaries or white papers, as they say, but I think altogether that detracts from the effectiveness and the believability of Operation Candor," Sen. Baker said.

Asked if he was aware of any more Watergate revelations, Sen. Baker cited the "matter of grave national importance" and declared, "There are animals creaking around in the forest. I can hear them, but I can't see them."

"I do know of other circumstances that I think ought to be investigated and they ought to be disclosed to the country. Some of them do involve national security, but they must be a balance at some point . . . on whether the requirements of national security are greater than the requirements of domestic tranquility."

Sen. Baker said that the Senate Watergate committee should reconsider its subpoena of more than 500 Watergate-related White House documents and tapes.

He said that the subpoenas, signed by the committee chairman, Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., were issued in a manner "out of the ordinary" because Sen. Baker, as vice-chairman, had not been consulted in advance by Sen. Ervin.

The White House described the subpoenas as "incredible" but

has not formally indicated whether they will be honored. Three separate subpoenas were issued by the committee after Dec. 18, asking for tapes and documents relating to the so-called milk deal, a contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes and the group of events called Watergate.

Sen. Baker called the number of subpoenas issued and the number of tapes and documents requested "extraordinary."

"I do not blame Sam Ervin," Sen. Baker said. "He is a remarkable man. But I do think that we ought to give further consideration to that [subpoena] question when we return and have our first executive session."

Sen. Baker said that the "matter of grave national security" is the same matter that the President brought up in his Nov. 17 question-and-answer session with the Associated Press Managing Editors Association.

Highly Sensitive

At that session, Mr. Nixon said, "National security matters were not matters that should be investigated because there were some very highly sensitive matters involved, not only in the Ervin (Pentagon papers) case but also another matter so sensitive that even Sen. Ervin and Sen. Baker have decided that they should not delve further into it."

There has been published speculation that the matter involved a highly placed agent of the Soviet secret police operating as an American counterparty, who may have been compromised by continued investigation by the Senate committee and the special prosecutor's office.

A New York Times article this month said that the agent has informed the FBI that a set of the Pentagon papers had been given to the Soviet Embassy, and that further investigation by the Watergate committee might reveal the name of that agent.

Whatever the substance of the "matter of grave national concern," Sen. Baker said that he now wants the President to disclose it. On the issue of disclosure, Sen. Baker said, "The country isn't concerned for narrow legalisms; they want the facts."

Lindsay Denies President Plans

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP).—Outgoing Mayor John V. Lindsay has denied any plans to run for president in 1976 but has vowed to become "an independent voice" in the Democratic party.

Speaking on television yesterday, the eve of his departure from City Hall after eight years, Mr. Lindsay said that his bid for the White House in 1972 was intended to gain attention for urban needs.

"The timing was wrong," he said of the campaign. And of 1976, he said, "I don't think there's much likelihood, and at the moment I don't have much interest in it."

2,000 Flee Macao Fire

MACAO, Dec. 31 (AP).—A pre-dawn fire today swept an area inhabited by squatters, leaving more than 2,000 persons homeless and injuring two.

Peru Seizing Property of Cerro Corp.

U.S. Concern Owns Six Mine Complexes

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 31 (AP).—President Juan Velasco Alvarado's military regime today nationalized all property of Cerro de Pasco, the Peruvian subsidiary of the American-owned Cerro Corp.

Cerro's properties include six mining complexes worth about \$175 million that produce mostly copper and allied minerals.

A decree-law, the equivalent of an executive order, declared the mines of "public and social interest" and ordered the Ministry of Mining to seize them.

The company, Peru's second largest copper producer, will be compensated, the announcement said. Experts appointed by the courts will evaluate the properties and determine the amount to be paid, the decree-law added.

Mining industry sources also said that the company and the government will continue talks on other details involving compensation.

Offered to Sell

Cerro has been operating in Peru for almost 90 years. It offered to sell the government its properties two years ago, shortly after one of its mines worth \$20 million was expropriated without compensation in Chile by the administration of the late President Salvador Allende.

The negotiations between Cerro and the government made no headway, so the government decided to expropriate.

The decree-law ordering the expropriation accused Cerro of failing to maintain adequate housing for its 11,000 workers and to provide efficient hospital care, schooling, hygiene and security against occupational diseases.

It also accused the company of systematically polluting several big lakes and rivers, of failing to exploit its mines in an efficient manner and of failing to make enough investments to expand mining facilities.

Peru is one of the world's top 10 producers of copper and other nonferrous minerals. The takeover of Cerro properties will not affect other foreign-owned mining interests in Peru.

3-Year Emergency Ends in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—President Misael Pastrana Borrero Saturday lifted the state of siege which has been in force throughout Colombia for almost three years.

President Pastrana Borrero imposed the state of siege in February, 1971, to counter a wave of students' strikes which resulted in violence in several cities. The measure suspended individual rights and conferred special powers on the government.

Dutch Embassy Bombed

BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—A bomb which exploded at the Dutch Embassy here Saturday night broke a few windows but caused no injuries. Police sources said that apparently a small explosive charge was thrown at the building from a speeding car.

Pacemaker in Brain Planned To Ease Spastic Diseases

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—Johns Hopkins University scientists have joined a New York brain surgeon in an unprecedented effort to treat disease by controlling part of the brain electrically with a power source implanted in the body.

A little more than a year ago Dr. Irving Cooper, of St. Barnabas Hospital and New York Medical College, began using a novel "brain pacemaker" to send currents through brain tissue. With it, he dramatically relieved the symptoms of some victims of epilepsy, cerebral palsy and other crippling nerve muscle conditions. But one of the severest problems is that the present power source is a cumbersome, half-pound battery pack worn on the patient's hip, with batteries that last only two days.

May Last 20 Years

A team of space-science engineers of Johns Hopkins University's applied physics laboratory, near Laurel, Md., early in 1973 developed a revolutionary heart pacemaker. The new device, which so far have been sewn into the chests of 100 patients at Johns Hopkins and other hospitals—promise to last 20 years. They can be recharged by simple home devices once a week.

A Hopkins-Copner brain pacemaker would use almost exactly the same technology to free the patient from all external apparatus.

Dr. Cooper, who was trained in neurosurgery at the Mayo Clinic, developed a technique of cutting off the blood supply to a vital brain center, to relieve the trembling of a patient with Parkinson's disease. To do this, he first made an injection of a chemical; later he used cryosurgery—inserting a probe with a freezing tip.

The neurosurgeon knew that the cerebellum, a rearward brain part which is a kind of computer, helping to monitor the messages from the senses, can be electrically stimulated to modify muscle spasticity.

Working with Roger Avery of Avery Laboratories, Farmington,

N. Y., Dr. Cooper and his colleagues developed his brain-stimulator or pacemaker: sets of tiny electrodes embedded in plastic mesh strips placed in the brain and powered by batteries outside the body.

Record of Success

He has operated on nine patients with epilepsy, "markedly" helping all nine; 24 with cerebral palsy, helping 16; 13 with spastic movements following strokes, helping 6; 5 with dystonia, aiding all 5, and 11 with other conditions, helping 6.

The goal now, in cooperation with Mr. Avery and a Johns Hopkins team led by Robert Fischell, is to simplify the power source—using an inside-the-chest unit with a nickel-cadmium battery. An external recharging device could sit beside the patient's bed and work only during sleep, re-energizing the battery by an alternating magnetic field that passes through the skin without sensation.

"We hope to have a testable device in six months," Mr. Fischell said.

Two House Units Ask More Power For Europe Allies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Two congressional subcommittees Saturday recommended that the NATO alliance should be replaced or supplemented by an organization giving European countries greater political and military authority to deal with problems of urgency.

In a joint report, the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the International Organizations subcommittee said greater political and military flexibility was necessary for the Europeans to improve relations between the United States and Europe.

"The failure of NATO consultations on the Middle East illustrates a fundamental need for a mechanism to either supplement or replace the missing political dimension within NATO," the report said.

"What is needed today is a European political organ, with a defense subsidiary, for handling problems with the United States like the urgent Middle East consultations which were needed, but which never occurred," it added.

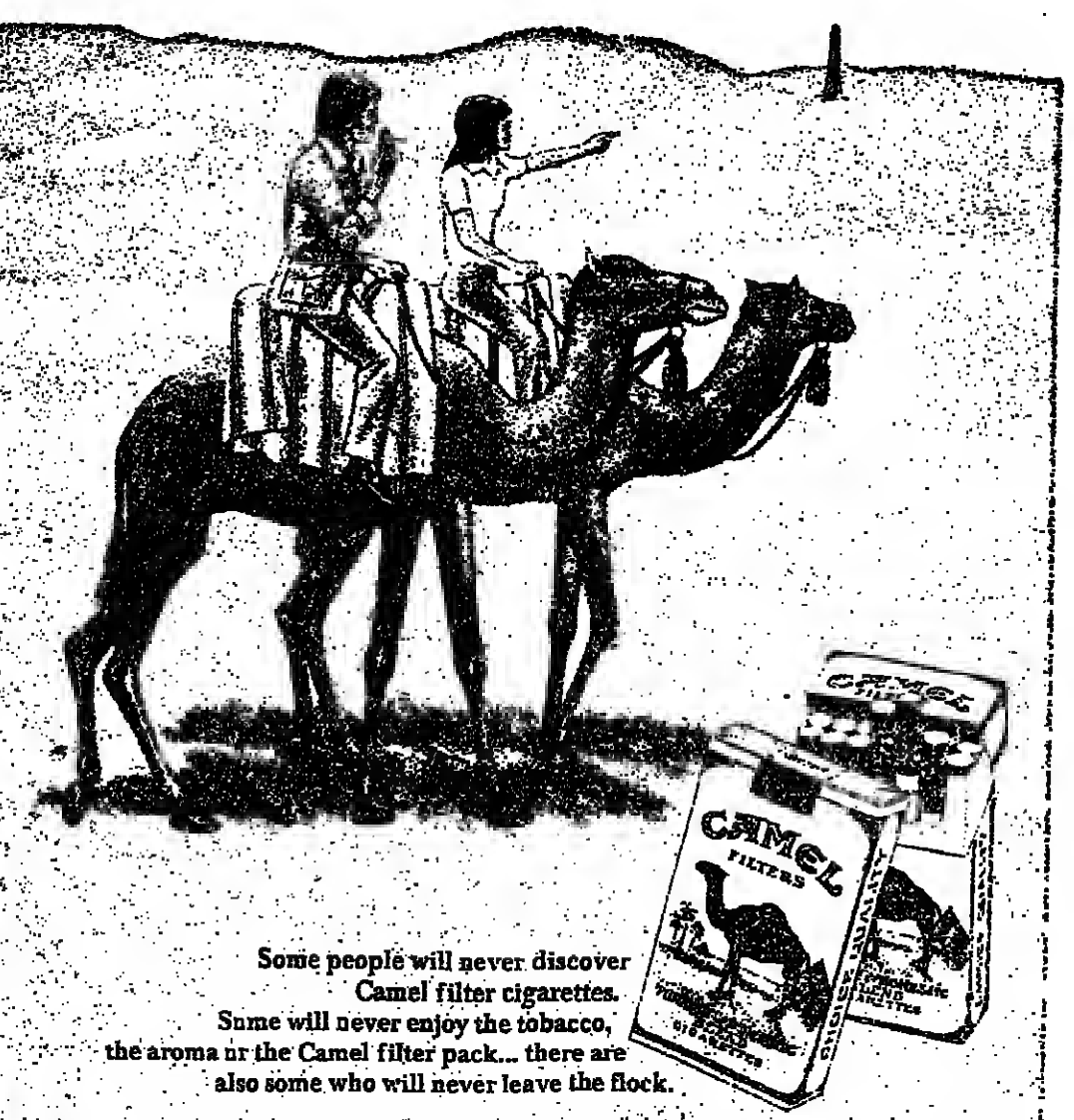
"Without defense responsibilities, there can be no true common foreign policy, without which, in turn, there cannot be real political union" of the European allies, the report said.

Top Indiana Court Acts On McGovern Story

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31 (AP).—The Indiana Supreme Court has made permanent an earlier temporary order preventing a circuit court at Fort Wayne from forcing release of information about an illegitimate birth.

The birth record allegedly listed Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., as father of a child born in Allen County in the 1940s. Sen. McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, has repeatedly denied he fathered a child born in Allen County.

Break away with Camel filter



Some people will never discover Camel filter cigarettes. Some will never enjoy the tobacco, the aroma or the Camel filter pack... there are also some who will never leave the flock.

Treading Gingerly Into '74

After a bad year it is possible to look forward to the new year with hope: if the omens are grim—as, say, for the United States as 1973 dawned over the wreckage of Pearl Harbor—it is possible to face the future with firm resolution. No American is likely to refer to 1973 as a good year—Watergate alone, with the cloud it cast over the whole operation of government, would condemn it. But the chief quality of 1974, so far as men can foresee the future, is uncertainty. Courage to face it will be necessary all over the world—and skill in the correlation of human activities, and innovative effort. But the shape of things to come is so vague at this moment that the specifics toward which those qualities must be directed can only be guessed at.

For, in many respects, a revolutionary era is opening before the world with 1974's appearance. Not necessarily political revolution, or even a social upheaval, although these may be products of more fundamental change. What the last months of dying 1973 signaled was an economic revolution in the broadest and most basic sense: a revolution in the complex tools on which modern industrial society was built, and which those economies of simpler form hoped to apply to their own uses. The Arab oil boycott, and the astronomical rise in the cost of raw petroleum, whether or not those figures are stated in Arabic numerals, only renders acute a problem which a vast expansion of the use of energy foreshadowed.

Nor is energy itself, however vital to a mechanized world, the only thing at issue. Before governments became concerned about oil, peoples were worrying over signs that

such resources as food were not matching the mouths that needed to be fed. Central to the vast International Conference on the Law of the Sea, which will get down to business this summer in Venezuela, is the hope of finding more useful materials in the oceans, and the fear that these materials may be wastefully exploited.

And as initial situations facing this conference reveal, there is less cooperation among nations on the sea (as on oil, on timber, on wheat) than national rivalry and parochial attempts to seal off available supplies. For nationalism has grown stronger as the stark facts of global interdependence have been made manifest. In a way, today's economic prospects reveal a revenge upon the old imperialism, and even upon the neo-imperialism that exploited less through gunboats and colonial regimes than through investment and the terms of trade. Countries living upon extractive industries have seldom flourished at home: the ghost towns of America are old mining communities. The trading cities and the industrial cities are those that still stand. Now the states that produce minerals or food, or fish, are combining against their markets in the economically advanced countries.

What this could mean is economic chaos, fatal to all. What it certainly must mean is the adaptation of old trading methods to a drastically new kind of economy. What it should mean is a degree of cooperation in the common interest that man has not yet approached. And the new year will show what steps the world will take toward any of these ends.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's Book

"For many Soviet dissidents," the British scholar Peter Reddaway wrote a couple of years ago, "the career of Alexander Solzhenitsyn has come to symbolize the resistance of uncompromising moral integrity to the forces of reaction." He has come to be a person of great political importance in his own country, and that fact will doubtless control what happens next. In the publication of his book "The Gulag Archipelago," he has made another move in his desperate struggle for the conscience of the Russian people. He takes the view that a people unaware of its own history is like a psychiatric patient who has undergone a lobotomy in which the surgeons destroyed some of the central connections of the brain. The result is a mind more cheerful, less troubled, and a great deal less capable of knowing itself and managing itself.

Readers in the West need to understand that they are not the author's primary audience. Nor is it his primary purpose to influence relations between the Soviet government and ours, or any other. Publication in the West is necessary because it insures the survival of the book and, equally desirable, it becomes an event which is reported by the news broadcasts that an incalculable number of Russians hear. They will learn that Mr. Solzhenitsyn is still at work and is now telling the terrible story of internal oppression and terror in the four decades following the revolution. The author cannot put the book into the hands of many of his countrymen, but he can tell them that it exists and convey, in this roundabout fashion, some idea of its substance.

The manuscript has already acquired a sinister history. It was completed some years ago but Mr. Solzhenitsyn withheld it from publication to protect the people named in it. Unlike his earlier books, this one contained no element of fiction. Last August the Soviet police arrested a woman who had a hidden copy and subjected her to a prolonged and brutal interrogation. At length, as anyone must, she told the inquisition what it wanted to know. Released, she hanged herself. The author decided that, with one copy already in the hands of the government, it was far better to let it appear throughout the world. Americans who pick up the book may wish to reflect upon the price already paid for it.

Various literary and political movements of dissidence seemed to be spreading in the Soviet Union during the early 1960s. But they have now entered a new glacial age. Most of the known dissidents are confined either to prisons or mental hospitals. Those still of liberty seem to be the very few who have three characteristics in common: They are outstanding in their professional fields;

they are widely known and admired within the Soviet Union, and they are even more widely respected in the rest of the world. Besides Mr. Solzhenitsyn there are the physicist Andrei Sakharov, the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, and not many more. The Soviet government obviously has the power to suppress even these figures. There are after all, no Chinese Solzhenitsyns. Unlike the Chinese, the Russians have a certain qualified concern for public opinion. But a book as specific as "The Gulag Archipelago," and as disruptive to official ideology, must be profoundly threatening to the kind of men who now run the Soviet Union.

Their countermove will indicate to the rest of the world how the balance now stands in Moscow between the people who worry about internal security and those who worry about foreign reactions. For Americans, in a time of détente, the book itself and the circumstances surrounding its appearance are a salutary reminder of the realities of Soviet life. If détente means only learning to live peacefully with the vast political differences between our two countries, then it is useful. But no one can afford to believe that those differences are diminishing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Ismet Inonu

When democratic institutions are under attack almost everywhere, the achievement of Ismet Inonu that stands out above other substantial services to the Republic of Turkey was his deliberate dilution of his own political power to foster a democratic system after World War II. In line with that philosophy, he stepped down graciously when his party—the party he had helped Ataturk to found—unexpectedly lost a free election in 1950.

If the successor government of Adnan Menderes and Celal Bayar had been willing to abide by the democratic rules as scrupulously as Mr. Inonu had done, Turkey would have been spared the military takeover of 1960 and many of its difficulties since. Mr. Inonu nonetheless continued to serve Turkey well—as premier of reconstruction governments from 1961 to 1965 and in more recent years as an elder statesman whose advice was often sought by the military leaders who are trying, so far with indifferent success, to guide Turkey back to a viable system of government.

His contribution to his country was second only to that of Ataturk.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 1, 1899.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The talk of appointing a commission for the Philippines shows what uncertainty still prevails at the Government level regarding the future administration of the islands. At the present time, malcontents are attacking towns, plugging houses and slaying local authorities. It is obvious that only the strong control of the United States Government can save them from anarchy and ruin. When will President McKinley act?

Fifty Years Ago

January 1, 1924.

NEW YORK—Mayor Jan Ray Bell, after looking over the American flag, says that the London variety is just as bad as the New York kind, and both are the result of the "reformation" of women. The mayor said that the men of New York and London should refuse to give any girl more than one drink on any occasion and that both should write in the New Year to "restore the woman to her old and rightful pedestal."

Thwarted Expectations In America

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The turn of this year is marked, for many of us, by the strange sensation of living on two quite distinct levels of consciousness. We go on about our daily business; we talk about politics, about possessions, about travel and food and football. And all the while it becomes harder to avoid awareness that the ground upon which our society rests is shifting.

Physically, the industrialized world has been built on the assumption of cheap and plentiful resources—minerals, water, energy—especially energy. The idea of cheap fuel underlies both the substitution of machines for men in production and the geographical sprawl of modern populations. Psychologically, the system has been built on the expectation of more. Consumption is encouraged by the stimulation of desire. A handily with less than the norm, deflected by television believes that it will in due course have a larger slice of a growing economic pie. And now, suddenly, those assumptions are thrown into question. Resources are not so plentiful as we thought, and certainly they are not going to be cheap. The consequences will be fundamental.

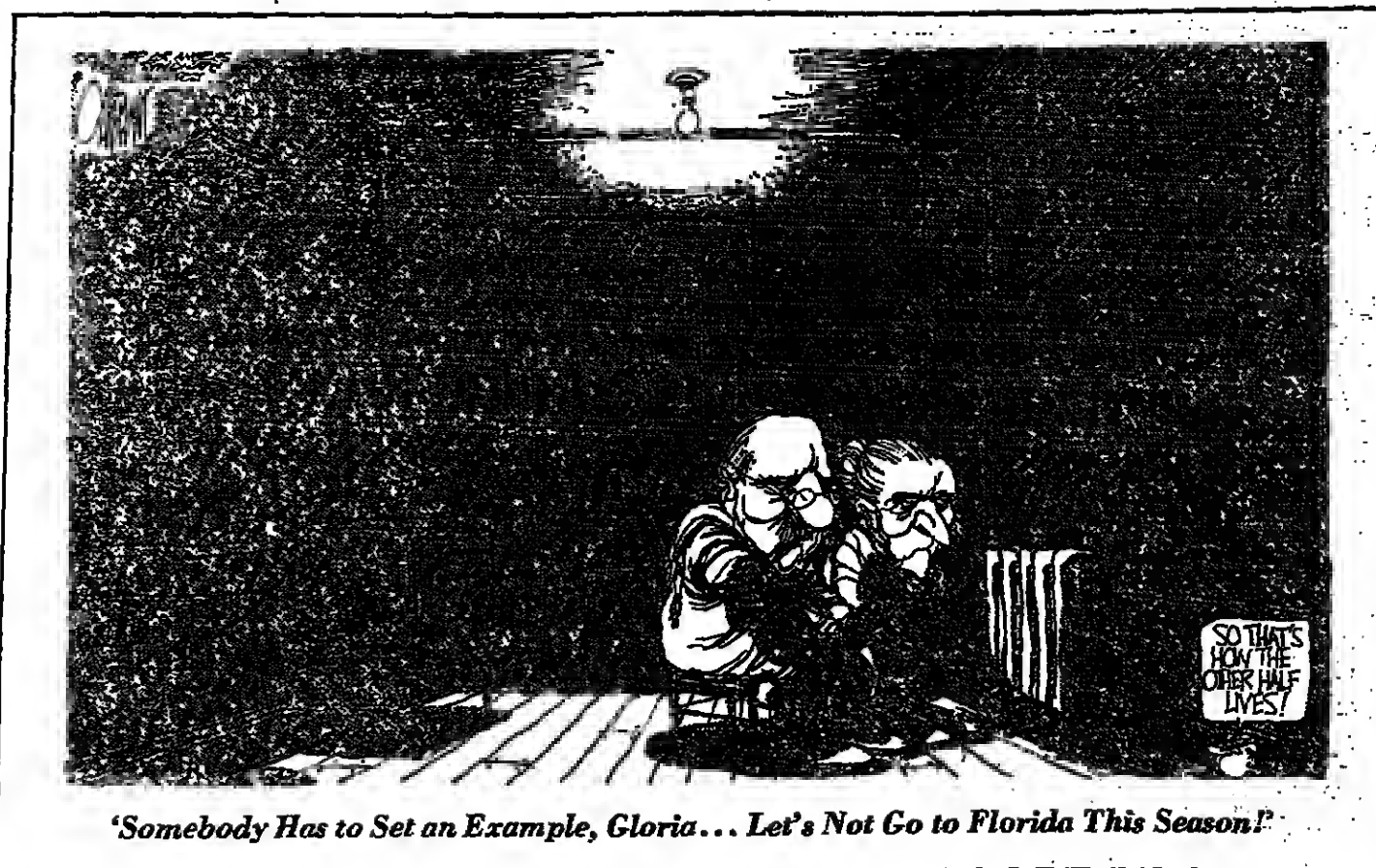
Americans are not magically immune to the process that has begun. We are already losing the race with inflation. In the last year the average worker's real spendable earnings have been cut more than 3 percent. That trend is likely to get worse with rising resource costs and shortages. So is unemployment. The angry reactions of the American truck drivers and the airline pilots are portents of things to come.

The economic frustrations that lie ahead will feed an existing political resentment. Recent surveys show what we all know anyway: Americans have lost respect for their political leaders. The reason is no secret. People do not think politicians tell them the truth. The feeling of having been misled by false promises is already intense; it will get worse. The mix of frustration and resignation that has become the expected effect on American politics over the next few years. One person who thinks so is Prof. Walter Dean Burnham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has felt for some time that the pressures in our society, if "detonated" by some new factor, could produce a political resurgence. That factor would be the crisis of resources and the resulting economic dislocation.

"Americans can put up with a remarkable amount of incompetence and malfeasance from both business and government," Burnham says. "They are resilient. It is hard to move them to revolution." But there are limits beyond which you cannot push people. We are fooling around with those limits now because of incompetence and greed. There is a risk of people looking for drastic solutions.

The risk is hardly a revolution of the Left. It is a movement of the Right—a non-ideological expression of economic frustration. Burnham thinks there is a larger reservoir of discontent in Europe and America, waiting to be tapped, than there has been since the 1930s. If there is to be a man on horseback in America, the most obvious candidate is George Wallace. His stock in trade is the little man's resentment. He mixes a suggestion of extra-legal protest, a hint of violence, with demands for a return to order; and in the next few years Americans may well be nostalgic for order. At the least, George Wallace will be a formidable political factor. The specter at our New Year's table is a revolution of thwarted expectations. We ought to be able to dispel that specter. We are a country still rich in resources and in healthy institutions. We need more vision and some truth from our leaders to begin making the necessary adjustments. But there, alas, is the danger. We enter this turbulent period with a President whose natural instinct is to exploit resentments, not calm them—a President called to office by his administration's wrongdoing and no longer believed by his people.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



'Somebody Has to Set an Example, Gloria... Let's Not Go to Florida This Season!'

Staggering Economic Implications of Oil Crisis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—The economic implications of recent oil price increases are staggering. Most government and private analysts confess that they cannot yet assess it fully.

A World Bank expert, for example, says that the consequences of higher prices set by the oil-producing cartel "present a radical turning point in the outlook for the world economy."

Oil consultant Walter J. Levy reports that a preliminary study convinces him that the outlook for less developed countries is "nearly disastrous," and that it will be "very difficult if not unmanageable" for many of the industrial nations in Europe and Asia.

The basic problem, to put it simply, is that the world will fast run out of money, at current and prospective prices, to pay for the oil it needs. And if there were some way in which enough wealth could be transferred to the oil-producing nations in the Middle East and Africa to pay for the oil, the sums involved are so vast that they could swamp the existing monetary system.

For the moment, the United States is relatively well insulated from the most serious effects of soaring oil prices, because it is about 85 percent self-sufficient in energy resources, whereas Japan is dependent on imports for about 95 percent of needs, and almost totally dependent on outside sources for oil. Europe gets about 86 percent of its oil from abroad, mostly from the Middle East.

But the United States can't escape the worldwide upheaval, sources say. Its bill for oil imports next year—from Arab and non-Arab sources—will run \$10 billion more than in 1973, wiping out—according to Economic Council member William Fellner—the moderate trade surplus that had been painfully built up this year as a result of a stronger position for the dollar.

Flood of Money

The element that has Washington, Wall Street, London and Tokyo scratching heads, however, is the tremendous flood of money that will have to pour from consuming countries to the oil-producing nations as a result of a more than 400 percent increase in prices just this year.

John Winger of the Chase Manhattan Bank observes that prior to the recent price boost—which doubled the cartel price—estimates were that by 1985 the non-Communist world would be shelling out \$150 billion annually to the Persian Gulf and African nations for oil.

That estimate—which compares with payments of \$11 billion in 1973—was based on what was thought to be a generous assumption: The cost of oil as delivered to East Coast American ports would rise by 1985 to \$15 a barrel. But the last price boost of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) establishes a market price of about \$25, which works out to \$10 or \$11 a barrel landed on the U.S. East Coast—and that price is due for upward revision in April.

So Winger's \$150-billion figure is obsolete. At this point \$300 billion would appear to be closer to what would theoretically be required to pay for oil at the projected prices.

Who's got that kind of money? "I'm not sure the Western world can manage it," Winger says. "What it says to me is that we must not depend on a single area for so much energy, or on any single form of energy." Nixon administration officials are only now beginning to delve into the financial implications of the oil price picture. Those officials willing to talk privately about the problem are conscious of the potentially critical nature of the problem.

But some warn that there could be an over-reaction in financial markets. The most important corrective, they believe, will be a world-wide response in terms of generating new sources of energy and a lessening of dependence on petroleum.

Investments Shift
Moreover, some officials in Washington expect that ways will be found for the Persian Gulf nations to invest some of their

surplus funds in the oil-consuming countries, thus alleviating the balance-of-payments problem. They concede that in the long run this would pose the question of how much Arab ownership of Western world properties will be considered "uncomfortable."

Beyond that, the guessing here is that countries like Japan, faced with overwhelming costs for oil, will devalue their currencies to handle part of the problem, and that the major countries will be forced into some sort of coordinated move to diminish the price-setting power of the oil cartel.

Levy, who began warning about the problem a year ago, agrees that the "disaster and the magnitude of the financial problem" may finally convince the importing nations that they must act together.

"At this point," Levy said in an interview, "it is not a question of supply availability, but a financial problem, a balance-of-payments problem—it's not too much to say that it's a bankruptcy problem." Importing countries except the United States can begin to handle the problem, and even we cannot survive in a world of depression which would bring political and social unrest.

Levy tends to blame the consuming nations' "disincentive" rather than Arab greed for "the stark picture" that has developed. "What we face," he says, "is basically unmanageable if we want to maintain a modicum of economic and monetary stability in the world."

Citing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent press conference warning that, without a common approach, Western civilization could destroy itself, Levy said, "This problem is with us now, in 1974."

The Costs

He calculates that even if oil consumption next year is reduced to 1972 levels, the energy import costs for Western Europe will skyrocket to \$50 billion from \$11 billion in 1973; to \$17 billion for Japan, from \$3.8 billion; to over \$1 billion for India, from \$300 million; and to over \$30 billion for the United States from \$4.5 billion.

His assumption is based on average crude oil prices of \$9 to \$10 a barrel and doesn't allow for the additional costs likely if the importing nations add to their purchases of distillates and gasoline.

The oil revenue picture for the Persian Gulf and other producing countries that emerges from Levy's calculations is as follows: Saudi Arabia, \$19 billion compared to \$3.1 billion in 1973; Kuwait, \$7.8 billion compared to \$1.7 billion; Iraq, \$5.8 billion compared to \$800 million; Abu Dhabi, \$3.1 billion compared to \$500 million; Iran, \$16 billion compared to \$2.5 billion; Libya, \$5.5 billion compared to \$1.5 billion; Nigeria, \$5.8 billion compared to \$1.2 billion; Venezuela, \$10 billion compared to \$2 billion; and Indonesia, \$4 billion compared to \$1 million.

Letters

Narrow Views

James Reston, in analyzing 1973 (NYT, Dec. 27), makes use of the hypothesis that a "law of compensation" was again at work. We are asked, among other erroneous interpretations, to believe that the Civil War in America was brought on as a result of slavery's too prolonged existence, and that the provocation of the Germans (WWI and II), brought "the power of the U.S. to the defense of Western civilization."

And in a similar manner he advances the idea that Arab provocation today is attempting "to cripple the great industrial nations of the world if the latter don't support them against Israel."

The events of the last few days have shown that what the Arab nations want is not to cripple anyone, but rather to do something concrete to further the just cause of the Palestinian people. Contemporary Arabs likewise don't want to "throw the Jews

into the sea," anymore than the Jews want to control the world. But until the interests of the Israeli people and those of Zionism can be distinguished from each other, the Arab people will be judged, in the West, by this time-honored Zionist exhort.

The wisdom of Reston's Bible passage notwithstanding, his subjective use of history foreshadows a narrow chauvinistic political analysis, despite all intentions.

J. E. FERRY.

Poorer Nations

For the developing countries, World Bank sources say that the rising price of oil will be nothing short of catastrophic, especially for the poorest nations, which have only limited exports with which to pay for oil.

A bank source says that if the price of Saudi Arabian light oil were to be no more than \$8 in current prices in 1980, the total oil bill of developing countries would rise from \$5.2 billion in 1973 to \$27 billion in 1980.

"The direct consequences for the developing countries," he concludes, "could be reduction in their rate of growth, either because of reduced energy supplies at higher prices, or because of reduced capacity to import goods and services other than oil."

What would happen next is that the developing nations would begin to dig up as a market for the industrialized countries, worsening the recession in the rest of the world.

As both rich and poor oil-importing nations suffered, the OPEC countries would be pulling in money by the barrel. According to the World Bank data, Saudi Arabia's income from oil exports would be increasing from \$10 billion in 1973 to nearly \$30 billion in 1980, and to \$120 billion by 1985.

Again, it should be emphasized, the above estimates assume a price for oil—\$8 a barrel by 1980—that has already been surpassed. Officials at all government agencies are desperately trying to update the statistics. They are convinced, however, that the numbers assembled even before last week's last upward spiral show the magnitude and the direction of the economic adjustments that must take place if the world is to avert economic disaster.

Officials of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have executive director meetings scheduled for January to see what policy implications should be triggered by the new sequence of events.

The Arab nations from time to time have spoken of a two-tier pricing system to give the poor nations a break. But so far nothing has been done, much to the dismay especially of black African nations that had supported the Arab political cause. In many of these nations—as in Ghana for cotton production and transportation, and in Kenya and Tanzania for an important tourist trade—the amounts of petroleum involved are small, but crucial. The net result, according to those who manage the major nations' aid programs, will be to

widen the differences between the developing countries which can depend on good export earnings—such as Brazil, Israel, Hong Kong, Korea and Mexico—and the poorer countries.

And OPEC...

The financial minds in New York, London and Paris are trying to dope out what the OPEC nations would or could do with all the money that seems headed their way.

By 1980 the five Persian Gulf countries, after spending all possible sums on internal development, broader social security and so on, would acquire net foreign assets of about \$380 billion, out of total world reserves of no more than \$400 billion, according to a World Bank source.

Financial experts are beginning to question whether this state of affairs would ever come about. If the rest of the world paid the OPEC nations in their own national currencies, there would also be the danger that devaluations or non-convertibility would make the paper money useless.

"I can't conceive of the means of payment for oil," one man says, "that would remain attractive assets for the oil-producing countries."

To the extent that ways can be found to increase OPEC investment abroad, their production of oil could be increased. But that's easier said than done, and besides, a large influx of investment capital from the OPEC countries will only increase the return flow of investment income and further add to the already unwieldy surplus of monetary resources that seems to be building up.

It appears more likely, therefore, that some of the major producers will prefer to limit their production, and hold their revenues to a lower level more in keeping with what they can absorb. One knowledgeable source here believes that the real upper limit to Saudi Arabia's capacity will be 12 million barrels a day, instead of the 20 million that have been projected.

He points out that the Saudis could even keep their production to no more than the 8.5 million barrel a day estimate of September, 1973, and come out ahead by jacking the price up a couple of dollars. In that case the incremental value of the oil kept in the ground would be worth almost \$100 billion in 1980 prices.

Alternatives

Chase's Winger suggests that the only way the world will avert an economic collapse is a major effort to develop more oil and alternative energy sources, while the OPEC nations limit their production to prevent the gross capital imbalances that might otherwise develop. That means inflation and a reduced standard of living all over the non-oil-producing world, because there is no way the higher costs for oil can be met, except at the cost of reduced personal consumption for other things.

Thus, in the United States, money available to spend on other things in 1974 is expected to be reduced 1 1/2 to 2 percent—maybe \$10 or \$15 billion. In Japan that percentage figure might be doubled. The general shortage of petroleum will seriously affect the production of fertilizer, which in turn will reduce the food output in many small countries just beginning to edge into the benefits of the "green revolution."

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804
© The Author(s) 2006. Reprints and permissions:
<http://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>

Page 6

Page 6

Page 6

Shell Sells Its Italian Firm To State Unit

ENI to Pay Company 120 Billion Lire

ROME, Dec. 31 (AP).—Shell Oil has sold its entire Italian operation, including three refineries and 4,500 gasoline stations, to AGIP, a subsidiary of Italy's state-run ENI, Nacionalde Idrocarburi, ENI reported over the weekend.

[ENI will pay the Dutch oil giant 120 billion lire (about \$197 million) for the bulk of its Italian oil operations, according to an ENI spokesman quoted by Reuters.]

[The sum will be paid in installments over four years and was worked out according to the value of Shell's fixed investments, estimated at some 250 billion lire, the spokesman said.]

The Shell operations include three refineries with a combined capacity of 14.3 million tons of crude oil per year and oil reserves totaling 670,000 cubic meters. Shell reportedly has agreed to supply Italy with a total of 30 million tons of crude oil from 1974 to 1978, with larger quantities in the first two years.

Not included in the transaction were Shell's chemical activities, Monte Shell, a joint venture with Montedison, its underground researches, and an agricultural center in Tuscany.

According to the news agency (Ita), ENI will now have control of 40 percent of the gasoline market in Italy. AGIP had had 55 percent of the market, and Shell Italiana 14.5 percent.

Norman Bain, Shell's general manager, told employees in a letter Saturday that the company "did not have unlimited financial resources" and had to give up its concern here after heavy losses.

But he also told them that their interests "were totally protected and kept in mind by both Shell and ENI, which gave all necessary guarantees to save the jobs of those involved."

Shell, which had operated in Italy for 60 years, has said it lost millions of dollars in the last few years because of the government's policy of freezing the price of oil products.

ENI and Shell had been negotiating the transaction for weeks. The crucial point was said to be ENI's request that Shell guarantee crude oil for the three refineries, two in the north and one in the south.

ENI had tried to buy the Italian operations of British Petroleum earlier this year, but BP sold out to a consortium led by industrialist Agnelli for a reported \$120 million.

There have been persistent rumors here that an oil-producing country, seeking outlets to invest its enormous cash reserves, had offered to help in financing the ENI take-over.

The countries mentioned were Iran, Iraq and Libya. In exchange, the country would guarantee continued deliveries of oil to Italy for the next decades, the reports said. ENI, however, has denied these reports.

The countries mentioned were Iran, Iraq and Libya. In exchange, the country would guarantee continued deliveries of oil to Italy for the next decades, the reports said. ENI, however, has denied these reports.

The countries mentioned were Iran, Iraq and Libya. In exchange, the country would guarantee continued deliveries of oil to Italy for the next decades, the reports said. ENI, however, has denied these reports.

The countries mentioned were Iran, Iraq and Libya. In exchange, the country would guarantee continued deliveries of oil to Italy for the next decades, the reports said. ENI, however, has denied these reports.

The countries mentioned were Iran, Iraq and Libya. In exchange, the country would guarantee continued deliveries of oil to Italy for the next decades, the reports said. ENI, however, has denied these reports.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Firms Get Dubai Contract

Two British construction companies have won a \$218-million contract to build the Middle East's largest dry dock complex at Dubai on the Persian Gulf. Costain Civil Engineering and Taylor Woodrow International said the contract with Dubai Dry Dock Co. was signed Sunday. The complex will provide dry docks for three super tankers, one of one million tons and two of 500,000 tons each, and berthing for eight large crude carriers. The project, sited on reclaimed land next to the deep water harbors of Port Rashid, is expected to be completed in four years. The dry dock is to be financed by a combination of a \$22.5-million sterling export finance and a \$110-million Eurodollar credit from a syndicate of 26 banks representing eight countries.

Ranks Hovis McDougall Sales Up

Ranks Hovis McDougall's sales volume continues "buoyant," but there are too many economic uncertainties for a meaningful profit indication to be made at this stage, says chairman Joseph Rank. In the annual report the food producing company says that it has decided to begin manufacturing operations in partnership with its local agents in Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. The Canadian companies produced "very satisfactory" results in the year ended Sept. 1 and its specialized food company in the United States registered higher sales during the same period, it notes.

Memorex Extends Its Credit Lines

Financially troubled Memorex Corp. has signed "detailed credit agreements" with its principal creditors, extending its credit through 1974. The agreements are with its principal lender, Bank of America, and the creditors of its leasing subsidiary, ILC Peripherals Leasing Corp. The agreements made formal an accord reached in September under which certain debt obligations were deferred. In addition, Memorex has signed

a new agreement with First National City Bank that converts an existing revolving credit to a term loan. Under the overall repayment plan, Memorex will begin monthly repayments in January and will repay about \$33 million in principal in 1974. Memorex says the repayment schedule will not require other external financing through 1976. The California-based company manufactures computer peripheral equipment and magnetic tapes. Recently it abandoned its attempt to enter the computer mainframe business in direct competition with International Business Machines.

N.Y. Broker Looks for Backer

The New York brokerage firm of Shearson, Hamill & Co., facing capital withdrawals and the need to stabilize its overall capital position, is negotiating a three-stage transaction that eventually could lead to the sale of up to half the firm to a financial institution. A spokesman declined to immediately identify the institutional investor, on the ground that two stages of the package still are in negotiation. However, it's understood that the total package calls for an investment of between \$5 million and \$10 million, although an additional capital injection would be required if the investor chose to exercise options to acquire 50 percent of the firm. Beyond its immediate financial needs, Shearson for months has been wrestling with the problem of finding a firm capital base in a period when securities firms have been under severe economic pressure. It's one of the few major, publicly oriented houses that didn't go public earlier in the decade. The currently depressed state of brokerage-house stocks has precluded any renewal of the public-offering stamped that characterized the industry a few years ago. The firm incurred a "modest" deficit in the year ended June 30 and also is in the red for the first half of fiscal 1974, although it has been operating profitably on high volume in the second quarter ending Monday.

But Most of the Gain Due to Rising Prices

Japan's New Budget Boosts Spending 19%

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—The Japanese cabinet approved over the weekend a national budget bill for the new fiscal year designed to curb spiraling prices and cope with adverse effects of the oil crisis. The

Finance Houses In U.K. Set Rate At 15.5 Percent

LONDON, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—The U.K. Finance Houses Association raised its base lending rate today to a record 15 1/2 percent from the current 14 percent level.

The sharp increase, effective Wednesday, reflects the high level of interbank sterling deposit rates over the past few weeks, to which the rate is geared, officials said.

The base rate chiefly governs the interest charges on large industrial and commercial contracts among finance houses.

The clearing banks still maintain their base lending rates at 13 percent—the same level as the Bank of England's minimum lending rate.

bill is subject to approval by the Diet (parliament).

The budget, totaling 17,089.4 billion yen (about \$11.1 billion), is 18.7 percent higher than the budget for the current fiscal year which ends March 31, 1974.

Most of the increase is expected to be eaten up by rising prices. The budget also reflects a desire by new Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda for "stabilized growth." Before he took over the Finance Ministry last month, he had been criticizing the high economic growth policy of Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Now Mr. Fukuda's measures create a setback for the premier's grandiose plans to move populations and industry around and to make the country more pleasant to live in.

There is a boost of 28.7 percent in social security spending, but "zero" growth for public works—the biggest single item in the current budget.

The semi-official Petroleum Development Corp. will be expanded to allow it to make direct investments of low-cost funds in oil-producing countries for exploration and development projects.

Economic aid to developing nations is budgeted at 166 billion yen compared to the current 128.8 billion. Appropriations for national defense totaled 1,003 billion yen, an increase of 16.8 percent.

Mr. Fukuda ruled out restrictions on corporate profits and dividends and an incomes policy, saying he preferred to leave such proposals to industry on a voluntary basis.

He expected the budget measures to slow inflation at an early stage.

But the four opposition parties promptly denounced the budget and said its terms were not nearly effective enough to arrest inflation.

The budget also included measures which indicate Japan's desire to improve relations with

developing countries which provide needed raw materials, including the Middle East oil states. It also created a post of roving state minister in charge of settling external economic problems.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry reported today that Japan lost \$5.115 billion of its external reserves during 1973 as a result of a sharp alteration in its balance of payments.

The nation's gold and convertible currency reserve at the end of the year totaled \$12,246 billion, compared with \$13,196 billion dollars a month ago, \$18,365 billion a year ago and a peak level of \$19,067 billion in February, the ministry said.

The main factors in the balance-of-payments turnaround have been the devaluation of the dollar and the flooding of the yen in February, a fast expansion of the domestic economy and active capital exports, the ministry said.

In related news, the Japanese currency continued under attack on the Tokyo foreign exchange market today.

The central bank sold an estimated \$240 million to maintain the currency at the intervention point of 280 yen to the dollar. Seven-month forward dollars were traded at \$15.40 yen.

The company said the liquidity problems arose due to delays in collection of certain receivables, specifically the inability of a major debtor to pay its debt "in a timely fashion."

The company said its subsidiaries, Beverly Hills National Bank and Golden State Thrift & Loan, are not affected by the problem.

Beverly Hills Bancorp said it is actively pursuing a program of debt liquidation by reducing certain assets to cash in order to satisfy commercial paper obligations.

The company said it has asked the American and Pacific Stock Exchanges to temporarily suspend trading of its stock.

The Los Angeles Times, quoting authoritative sources, said the "immediate sale" of Beverly Hills National Bank was being negotiated between California banking executives and federal regulatory officials.

The newspaper said that Wells Fargo Bank is a "strong contender" for the bank property and that the bank's stock was expected to bring a price of at least \$12 million.

The newspaper said First National City Bank of New York was "adding more pressure" to sell the bank because Bancorp owed it a balance of \$4.75 million on a \$5-million loan.

Stock exchanges, banks and financial businesses were closed Monday in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland as part of the New Year holidays. All major markets around the world are shut today.

Markets Shut

Stock exchanges, banks and financial businesses were closed Monday in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland as part of the New Year holidays. All major markets around the world are shut today.

Markets Shut

Stock exchanges, banks and financial businesses were closed Monday in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland as part of the New Year holidays. All major markets around the world are shut today.

Markets Shut

Stock exchanges, banks and financial businesses were closed Monday in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland as part of the New Year holidays. All major markets around the world are shut today.

Markets Shut

Stock exchanges, banks and financial businesses were closed Monday in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland as part of the New Year holidays. All major markets around the world are shut today.

Markets Shut

Housing Mart In U.S. Fails; Starts Off 45%

Decline Poses Threat Of Nationwide Crisis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The U.S. home building boom is collapsing.

Mostly unrelated to the energy crisis, the collapse is so acute that housing starts in December will be at an annual rate of 1.3 million, a decline of 45 percent from a year ago.

More houses were built in 1972 than any other year in history: 2,378,500. This year there will be only 2,045,000 new homes, down 14 percent, and next year the estimated number is 1.6 million, down almost 22 percent.

This boom-to-bust decline threatens a crisis for a nation that needs a minimum of 35 million new houses by the end of 1977—the demand delineated in the 1968 Housing Act.

The decline is plunging some builders into bankruptcy and has cost thousands of construction workers their jobs. Its ripple effect is moving through the economy, from sales of lampshades to lawn mowers.

The decline started this summer when mortgage money became scarce and interest rates soared to as high as 10 percent. The public, already nervous about Watergate and the stock market, quit buying. House sales plummeted by 30 percent and builders immediately began to hold back on future projects.

But even before these economic blows, the cost of housing was becoming a problem for many families. Michael Smithcraft, chief economist for the National Association of Homebuilders, estimates the median price of a single home is up 28.4 percent, from \$26,684 in 1972 to \$34,263 in 1973. This radical increase has not been matched by the increase in median family income which was \$11,116 in 1972, and is probably up 10 percent to 12 percent this year.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

Some think everything will be all right if the public would only accept higher interest rates and snap out of its buying malaise. Others see the need for a technological breakthrough if the country is to meet its housing goals.

NYSE Ends '73 With Modest Gain

Buying Quickens In Final Hour

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (IHT).—Normal year-end cross currents kept prices on the New York Stock Exchange on an even keel today.

Some last minute tax-loss selling exerted moderate pressure on stocks through midday, but portfolio readjustments by institutional investors and bargain hunting in selected glamourous helped steady the list in later trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial index rose 2.94 to 850.88. The index had been down more than seven

points in earlier trading and remained down until about an hour before closing when it went into the black.

Although the closing was an improvement from the year's low of 783.21 set on Dec. 5, it still trailed the year-ago close of 1,020.02.

The year started impressively with the Dow climbing to a high

of 1,061.70 on Jan. 11. The strains of the wage-price struggle, inflation, climbing interest rates, dollar devaluation and the Watergate scandal induced a slide from then until September. An apparent easing of credit conditions brought on a six-week surge that was ended by the oil crisis.

An easing of the oil embargo to Japan and Europe on Christmas produced a minor year-end rally. Volume totaled 23.47 million shares compared with 21.31 million on Friday.

Brokers said the session was dominated by tax-loss selling and portfolio adjusting until about the last hour, when selling began to dry up and buying set in.

Brokers said some of the earlier selling reflected the gloomy news from General Motors over the weekend that it plans production cutbacks and employee layoffs.

General Motors, the most active stock, fell 1 7/8 to 46 1/8. The balance of the automotive group was narrowly mixed.

In the gold mining group, which normally performs well during periods of international unrest, Dome Mines spurted 7 1/2 to 153 1/2. Homestake Mining 4 5/8 to 70 7/8, Campbell Red Lake 2 1/2 to 77, and ASA 3 5/8 to 68.

Cerro was unchanged at 14, although the firm said the Peruvian government has announced it will expropriate tomorrow the interests of its wholly-owned mining subsidiary, Cerro de Pasco.

Kennecott Copper picked up 1 1/4 to 44 1/4. Steels were fractionally mixed. Prices advanced in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 1.26 to 90.33.

1974 Recession Forecast By Top U.S. Economists

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Fifty-eight of America's leading economists feel that the chances are high that there will be a recession in the United States in the first half of next year.

This conclusion comes in a survey of the economic outlook conducted by the American Statistical Association and released at the association's annual meeting here during the weekend.

The experts see the gross national product—the market value of the country's production of goods and services—growing by only 1.1 percent next year after eliminating the effects of inflation, down from an estimated 5.9 percent this year.

About half the economists canvassed assumed for their forecasts that the Arab oil embargo would end either in the first or second quarter of 1974 and expected the outlook to improve by the third quarter.

They expect 1974 industrial production to flatten out, company profits to fall by \$2.7 billion from the 1973 level to \$97.5 billion, unemployment to average 5.5 percent compared with 4.9 percent this year and inflation to rise to 5.9 percent from 5.2 percent.

The forecasters were also more pessimistic on the longer-term outlook for the economy than they have been for some time, forecasting lower growth rates, higher inflation rates and more unemployment than previously anticipated for the period 1974-78.

It's becoming, then the concept of a little CEA—with 16 professionals—focusing mainly on fiscal and monetary policy, will be inappropriate.

Mr. Stein spoke to the American Economic Association, which held its annual meeting here. Although few economists have spoken out about a full-fledged U.S. planning agency, the notion is beginning to gain some support.

Otto Eckstein, a former CEA member, said in a recent interview that the council was "obsolete." The country, he said, was "in desperate need of a successor agency" to deal with the

narrow problems that fiscal and monetary policy overlook. He, like Mr. Stein, pointed to the 500-person Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry as a model for the United States.

Cost of Living Council director John T. Dunlop has been lobbying in Congress and in the White House for some kind of new governmental agency to work on inflationary structural problems after Phase-4 controls end. Although Mr. Dunlop has not spoken publicly in terms of a planning agency, economists think that his idea and that of Mr. Stein have much in common.

FAR EAST & AUSTRALIA

10 Express flights a week by SAS, Thai International and Aeroflot.

connections from all over Europe to Copenhagen/ Frankfurt	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday Friday Saturday	Saturday	Sunday	TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS	
	SAS	SAS	THAI	SAS	THAI	Aeroflot	Thursday Aeroflot	Saturday SAS
departures:								
LONDON	15.00	16.25	12.05	12.05	10.50	11.40	12.05	12.00
COPENHAGEN	12.50	18.30	14.05	9.30		12.50	9.30	9.30
FRANKFURT	Tashkent	NONSTOP	NONSTOP	Tashkent	NONSTOP	Moscow	Moscow	Moscow
arrivals, following day:								
DELHI	9.20	7.00	6.55	6.25	6.00	5.05		
BANGKOK	14.10	12.50	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.30		
HONG KONG ¹⁾		17.25				19.40		
KUALA LUMPUR		15.50						
SINGAPORE	12.55	17.10	10.35 ²⁾		10.35 ²⁾	15.00		
JAKARTA	14.25				22.20 ³⁾			
SYDNEY							9.35	9.10
TOKYO								

1) Connecting flights from Bangkok. 2) Thai International from Bangkok, Sunday.

3) Connecting flight from Bangkok, through-going aircraft Europe-Sydney.

FIRST AND ONLY NONSTOP SERVICES
FRANKFURT-DELHI (SAS)
FRANKFURT-BANGKOK (THAI)
LONDON-BANGKOK (THAI)

ONLY SERVICES WITH NEXT-DAY ARRIVAL IN
SYDNEY—JUST ONE NIGHT EN ROUTE!

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
Representing THAI International

Euro Is Worth...

Dec. 31, 1973

calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Euro was today worth:

ch F. 3.2250 Krone 7.2320
ch F. 3.2250 Irish £ 3.2250
ch F. 3.2250 U.S. \$ 1.1250

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

12	25%	25%	25%	7%	10%	8%	StamCo	7	52	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%	15%	4%	Unirode	6	15%
14	64%	63%	63%		12	12	Storlog	1	52	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%	15%	4%	Unirode	6	15%
22	22%	21%	22%	+ 3	15%	6%	StridRite	.66	53	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%	15%	4%	Unirode	6	15%
31	74	71	74	+ 3	15%	24%	StuWor	1.32	53	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%	15%	4%	Unirode	6	15%
38	17%	17%	17%	- 3%	15%	19%	SPW pRAs	.40	53	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%	15%	4%	Unirode	6	15%

[illegible]

46	12 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2 + 1 1/2	15%	7 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2 + 1 1/2	35%	17	Verco Offsh
45	35	33 1/2	34 1/2 + 1 1/2					34 1/2	15 1/2	VF Corp
206	11 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4					20	4 1/2	Viacom Int
85	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2 + 1 1/2					184	6 1/2	Victor M
57	6	5 1/2	6 - 1/2	58%	14	14 1/2	15 1/2 + 1 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2	Vepw
107	15	14 1/2	15 - 1/2							

[illegible]

249	15	13	18 1/4	+	1 1/2	16	7 1/2	Wmrcor	1
595	12	11	12	+	1 1/2	39 1/2	9	Wmrcor	1
114	33 1/2	32	33	-	1/8	133 1/2	46	Wmrcor	1
73	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	-	1/8	78	18 1/2	Wmrcor	1
11	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	-	1/8	54	33 1/2	Wmrcor	1
107	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-	1/8	72	33 1/2	Wmrcor	1
254	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	-	1/8	23	2 1/2	Wmrcor	1
31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	-	1/8	129	7 1/4	Wmrcor	1
3 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	-	1/8	89	20	Wmrcor	1
34 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	-	1/8	12	28 1/2	Wmrcor	1
44 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	-	1/8	2	2 1/2	Wmrcor	1

357	324	304	279	184	Text	p/1.40	10	20.8	20	10.6 ±	10	23.4	22	WashG	I
771	314	279	319	334	Text	p/1.40	10	10.1	10.3	9.7 ±	10.6 ±	27.2	20	WashG	I

[illegible]

44	10 1/2	10 1/2	45 1/4	20 1/4	Unit Air 1.89	4	267	25	38	28 1/2	4 1/2
45	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/4	6	Unit Brands	5	266	8	7 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/2
76	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	12 1/4	UBrd pfl 30		18	12 1/4	12 1/4	10 1/4	1 1/2
150	80 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	12 1/4	UnitCp .73e		49	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	1 1/2
7	26	26 1/4	26	10	7 1/4		3	12 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	1 1/2
206	6 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	25	UnitFin Cel		127	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	1 1/2

39	40%	48%	48%	-	1%
29	46%	47%	U Alum	2	2
31	16%	Unitiges	5	6	17%
34	25	U Illum	2	22	25%
32%	4%	Unifind	3	4	5%
50%	3	S Unifinn	10	26	5%
28%	13	Ujerak	10	10	14%
24%	16%	UnAMK	1	4	16%
102	77		4	12	15%

[illegible]

	High	Low	Last Ch'ge	Closing prices on Dec. 31, 1973
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

[illegible][illegible]

3 1/4	+ 1/4	12795 C Ind Gas	8 9	8 1/4	9 + 1/4	5983 Shell Can	3 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2		
1 1/4	+ 1/4	750 CIL	5 19 1/2	19	19 1/2	2452 Sherritt	5 14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1/2	
1 1/4	+ 1/4	793 Cdn Tira A	5 48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	5950 Stebens	8 16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2	

3¼	+ ½	10795 CIL Ind Gas:	8	9	8¾	+ ½	5965 Sherri Can	5	18½	18	18½		Fedge
11½	+ ½	735 CIL	5	19½	19	19½	2452 Sherrill	5	14½	13½	13½	- ½	
4½	+ ¼	793 Cdn Tiro A	5	9½	9¾		5980 Stebens	5	16½	15½	16½	+ ½	
30%		200 Cn Urtos	6	9¼	9¼	+ ¼	16675 Simpsons	5	16½	8½	8½	- ½	
1¼	+ ½	0200 Cassiar	5	950	900	- 25	1537 Simpson S	8	17½	11	11½	+ ½	Aison
		505 Calonne	5	5¼	5¼		100 Slater II	5	75½	70½	70½	- ½	Aison

[illegible]

6,550,000	640 C Holiday	15	7 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2	169 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2	174 1/2	175 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/2	178 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2	186 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	190 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/2	193 1/2	194 1/2	195 1/2	196 1/2	197 1/2	198 1/2	199 1/2	200 1/2	201 1/2	202 1/2	203 1/2	204 1/2	205 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2	210 1/2	211 1/2	212 1/2	213 1/2	214 1/2	215 1/2	216 1/2	217 1/2	218 1/2	219 1/2	220 1/2	221 1/2	222 1/2	223 1/2	224 1/2	225 1/2	226 1/2	227 1/2	228 1/2	229 1/2	230 1/2	231 1/2	232 1/2	233 1/2	234 1/2	235 1/2	236 1/2	237 1/2	238 1/2	239 1/2	240 1/2	241 1/2	242 1/2	243 1/2	244 1/2	245 1/2	246 1/2	247 1/2	248 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	251 1/2	252 1/2	253 1/2	254 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	257 1/2	258 1/2	259 1/2	260 1/2	261 1/2	262 1/2	263 1/2	264 1/2	265 1/2	266 1/2	267 1/2	268 1/2	269 1/2	270 1/2	271 1/2	272 1/2	273 1/2	274 1/2	275 1/2	276 1/2	277 1/2	278 1/2	279 1/2	280 1/2	281 1/2	282 1/2	283 1/2	284 1/2	285 1/2	286 1/2	287 1/2	288 1/2	289 1/2	290 1/2	291 1/2	292 1/2	293 1/2	294 1/2	295 1/2	296 1/2	297 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	300 1/2	301 1/2	302 1/2	303 1/2	304 1/2	305 1/2	306 1/2	307 1/2	308 1/2	309 1/2	310 1/2	311 1/2	312 1/2	313 1/2	314 1/2	315 1/2	316 1/2	317 1/2	318 1/2	319 1/2	320 1/2	321 1/2	322 1/2	323 1/2	324 1/2	325 1/2	326 1/2
-----------	---------------	----	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

6,550,000	640	Holiday	15	77%	253	200	+10	5172 Steel	184	184	214	+14	Amc
	2075	Con Bldg	266	253	260	+6	5172 Steel	184	184	214	+14	Amc	
Closed	500	C Rambler	266	261	260	+5	6400 Stump	770	750	770	+15	Asc	
	400	Con Distrib	8	165	140	+13	1520 Teck	300	300	325	+8	Asc	
N.C.	0045	Cons. Gas	5	76	150	+15	630 Teck	300	295	295	+5	Bwn	
+1.3%	1000	Conserv	40	390	400	+10							

[illegible]

764 Danison	3 49 1/2	49	49						
19300 Dickson	450	425	435	+15					
2000 Dickinson	3 39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	+ 1/4					

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

300	Petrol Ltd	S 62%	87%	694	-42	820	Union Oil	3 14	14	14	+ 1%	Conf	Coop
745	Falcon	S 62%	82%	694	-42	7100	Upp Can	200	285	200	+ 10	Conf	Coop
500	Frascona	S 107%	117%	117	1%							Conf	Coop
250	Fruehau	S 61%	87%	87								Conf	Coop
3000	Gen Distrib	S 94%	91%	91%								Conf	Coop
31200	Genl Masci	265	226	207	+ 9							Conf	Coop

[illegible]

Close N.C.	2172 GL	Paper	\$ 254	24 1/2	25	+ 1/4	200 Asbestos	\$ 19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4	19 1/4
51.82 +0.07	400 Gr	Plains	\$ 274	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4	2000 Bank Mont	\$ 19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4	19 1/4
56.60 +0.09	400 Gr	W. 1.1 in	\$ 41	57	61	+ 4	1900 Bombard	215	215	215		215

[illegible][illegible]

Sales "Short"	4506 Houston Co	293	280	283	—	3	308 Gaz Metro	\$	5%	5%	5%	5% + 1/2
4892 GAT	77 H Hwy	C	S	18%	17%	18%	800 Ivaco	\$	7 1/2%	10	10	10
5 2 1/2	935 Huron	Erl	S	31%	31%	31% + 1/2	185 Moban A	\$	22 1/2%	22 1/2%	22 1/2%	22 1/2%
				18%	17%	1 1/2						

3810 Houston	\$	470	485	490	+ 1/2
3810 Hawker	\$	470	485	490	+ 1/2
3000 Hayco	\$	295	300	305	- S
4566 Houston	\$	295	300	305	- S
77 H Bay	\$	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	
93 H Ery	\$	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/2
75 Huron	\$	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/2

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1200 Kope	Tran	445	435	435	- 5	Total sales 680,883 shares.
-----------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------------------------

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Erste des Nils Windsturm



-By Alan Truscott

TRAMP TACT TSAR
OUTER ALAR OTRO
METRO PARA NERA
EXPANOS GEAR
RADIO PINUPS
SERIES DANNIE
EDITS LARGE ATA
CASH AIN AMAX
TINT SPAIN ENARE
ADORIS ARECAS
PREVED PEAKS
TICS PROTEST
ACHE ALDA HOLLES
YOUR REIN EROISE
AIST ESSE TYPEFE

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: EXPEL MANGE INLAND FALLOW

Answer: SCUMS down in the culvert - SCALE

BOOKS

COLETTE

The Difficulty of Loving

By Margaret Crosland. With an introduction by Janet Flanner.
Bobbs-Merrill. 284 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

relation to the French baseball does to Americans. As a pioneer woman writer on the subject, Colette owed much of her popularity to it. Her pages are filled with boudoir paradoxes, Gallic shrugs of a naked shoulder. Yet Miss Crowland encourages the impression that Colette had very little experience in sex, most of it acquired when she was past 50 and already in her third marriage. Her generally accepted lesbian affair with the handsome Morny is explained away by the author's translating it into mere *amourette*, much as early editions of Kraft-Being rendered the explicitly sexual passages in *L'Amant*.

In this respect, Colette may have been rather like Baudelaire, another theater critic of love, who, according to the French psychoanalyst René Laforgue, died a virgin. "Perhaps those who can't feel or enjoy love do write about it most movingly. In attempting to explain Colette's obsessive make-up, Miss Crowland observes: "It is hard to find anything so difficult to do because she had expected too much and had also been afraid; she had wanted to give and take everything all at once." A more generalized description on hardy is imagined.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic
for The New York Times.
© The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

		Week
		End
This Week	Week	End
FICITION		
1	Born, Vidal	4
2	Victory	4
3	Greene	2 1/2
4	The Hollow Land, Silvers	5 2 1/2
5	My Darling Clementine	3 1/2
6	Drury	4 1/2
7	My Darling Clementine	3 1/2
8	The Salamander, West	2 1/2
9	Rustert of Fate, Christie	3 1/2
10	One Night and Out the Gate, Gail	1 1/2
11	World Without End, Amen.	1 1/2
12	The Billion Dollar Sure Thing, Erdmann	4 1/2
GENERAL		
1	Abstar, Cooke's America	1
2	Cooke	1
3	How to Be Your Own Best Friend, Newman	3 1/2
4	With Grace	2 1/2
5	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	2 1/2
6	In One Star and Out the Gate, Gail	1 1/2
7	Conner, Lutzman	3 1/2
8	Cowell, Cowell	1 1/2
9	Upstairs at the Plaza	1 1/2
10	House, West with Kutz	1 1/2
11	Penitentiary, Hellman	6 1/2
12	Red, a Novel, Robinson	1 1/2
13	The Best of Life, Scherman	1 1/2
14	Red, a Novel, Robinson	1 1/2

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

By Will Weir

ACROSS		46 Sounds of uncertainty	18 Casino choice
1 Word with board or chamber	47 Pick at	22 Man—	23 Port—
5 —one's way (go)	48 —grievance (complains)	24 Israeli port	25 Scoundrel
9 Spare time	51 Certifies	26 Not on your lips	27 Northern constellation
13 Travelers of Biblical fame	55 Fourth digit of current year	28 Fates and Muses	29 "—the West Wind"
14 Keep the roast juicy	59 Halo wearer in Le Havre	30 Blue-eyed bird	31 Overlay a part
18 Cry of revelry	60 Gratings	36 Plays a part	39 Gets in a tizzy
18 First digit of current year	61 Koraean bone	41 Winged biters	42 Sides
19 Arthur of TV	62 —the riot act	44 Part of esse	45 Stakes
20 Certain main trunk	63 Big shindig	46 Not clear	49 Ever-wytlon heroine
21 Swedish country	64 Hollow ring	50 Wrinkle	51 Alam of M.A.S.H.
22 Hockey's hobby	DOWN		52 Normandy town
23 Second digit of current year	1 Urban cover	53 Sen. Baker's state	54 Hospitality casually
24 What Ko-Ko had	2 Pueblo Indian	56 Word with shell or plant	57 Time period
25 Odd, in Scotland	3 Hoary	58 Naught	
26 Biblical country	4 Shuffles cards		
35 Kind of dog	5 On the alert		
36 Not turn— (stay calm)	6 N.Y. time		
37 Oil-yielding tree	7 Math power		
38 Colorado redmen	8 —volente		
40 Channel	9 Change for the better, in Paris		
41 "Come and —"	10 Novello		
	11 Contest		
	12 Body fluids		
	14 —Vista		
	17 Snappulating figure		

A 60x60 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the white squares are numbered from 1 to 64. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of the starting squares for each word.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12
13					14						15		
16					17					18			
19										20			
			21						22				
23	24	25				26	27	28			29	30	31
32						33					34		
35						36					37		
38			39			40				41	42		
43					44					45			
					46					47			
48	49	50							51		52	53	54
55						56	57	58					
59						60					61		
62						63					64		

Csonka Dominates

Miami Succeeds When It Counts

By Dave Anderson

AMI, Dec. 31 (NYT)—Two b-down plays, with Larry Csonka smashing to a first down on one and Anderson forcing Marv Hubbard to fumble near midfield on her, symbolized the Miami Dolphins' 27-10 domination of the Raiders in yesterday's team conference championship game.

Every coach in the National Football League prefers the security of a field goal rather than a first down that will gain the opportunity for a touchdown. But the Dolphins' 1. Don Shula, took the lead yesterday, as he did three years ago in influencing the AFC title victory and a straight trip to the Super Bowl.

The defending champions, as to become the only other besides Green Bay to win consecutive Super Bowls, face the resolute Vikings in Houston's

ward Little
ade Raiders
eel the Pain

By Leonard Shapiro

AMI, Dec. 31 (NYT)—In the 13 seconds of the first half, Miami offensive guard Larry Little, who had been

hit hard on his knee, pulled back Csonka took note of Little's

discomfort during a brief in the Miami huddle.

He told me I'd just have to "it out," Little said, unwrapping a lengthy roll of tape from

his left leg after the

just shook my head yes. You

leave in a situation like

I just did what I had to

after a roll-out pass failed

with 27 seconds remaining

in the first half, Dolphins

quarterback Bob Griese

handed the ball to Csonka,

who followed with a

crushing block by Little

on linebacker Dan Connor

a two-yard touchdown run

a 14-0 Miami lead.

The Dolphins never again

had serious trouble, and

stomped a decisive 27-10 victory

and secured a third straight

unprecedented third straight

entrance in the Super Bowl.

Larry saying in there just

was you the kind of people

we on this football team,"

said Mike, who burst through

gates opened by his right

men all afternoon. He

scored two touchdowns

and a decisive 27-10 victory

and secured a third straight

unprecedented third straight

entrance in the Super Bowl.

Rice Stadium on Jan. 12. The

Vikings yesterday beat the Dallas

Cowboys, 27-10.

"What happened in last year's

game never occurred to me,"

Shula acknowledged yesterday.

"Every decision is a separate

decision."

Every coach doesn't have

Csonka, the 238-pound fullback,

and the blockers to simplify that

decision, either. In a fourth-and-

inches at the three-yard line,

Csonka, rumbled behind Norm

Evans and Larry Little to a first

down. Two plays later, behind

Little again, he scored the touch-

down for a commanding 14-0

half-time lead. It was one of three

TD runs for Csonka.

"The fans always want you to

go for the first down," Csonka

said, "but what they might not

realize is that the players want

to go for it too. When your coach

tells you to go for it, it's really

exciting. His confidence gives you

confidence. And when you do

make it, it gives you a big mental

lift."

In the Dolphins' 21-17 victory

over the Pittsburgh Steelers last

year, first downs by Csonka and

Jim Kwik on similar fourth-down

plays led to two touchdowns that

made the difference in the score.

On the third occasion last year

Csonka was stopped, but even

then, it helped use up the clock.

"We like that fourth-down

situation," Csonka said. "We have

a lot of hard-working profes-

sionals on our line. They like to

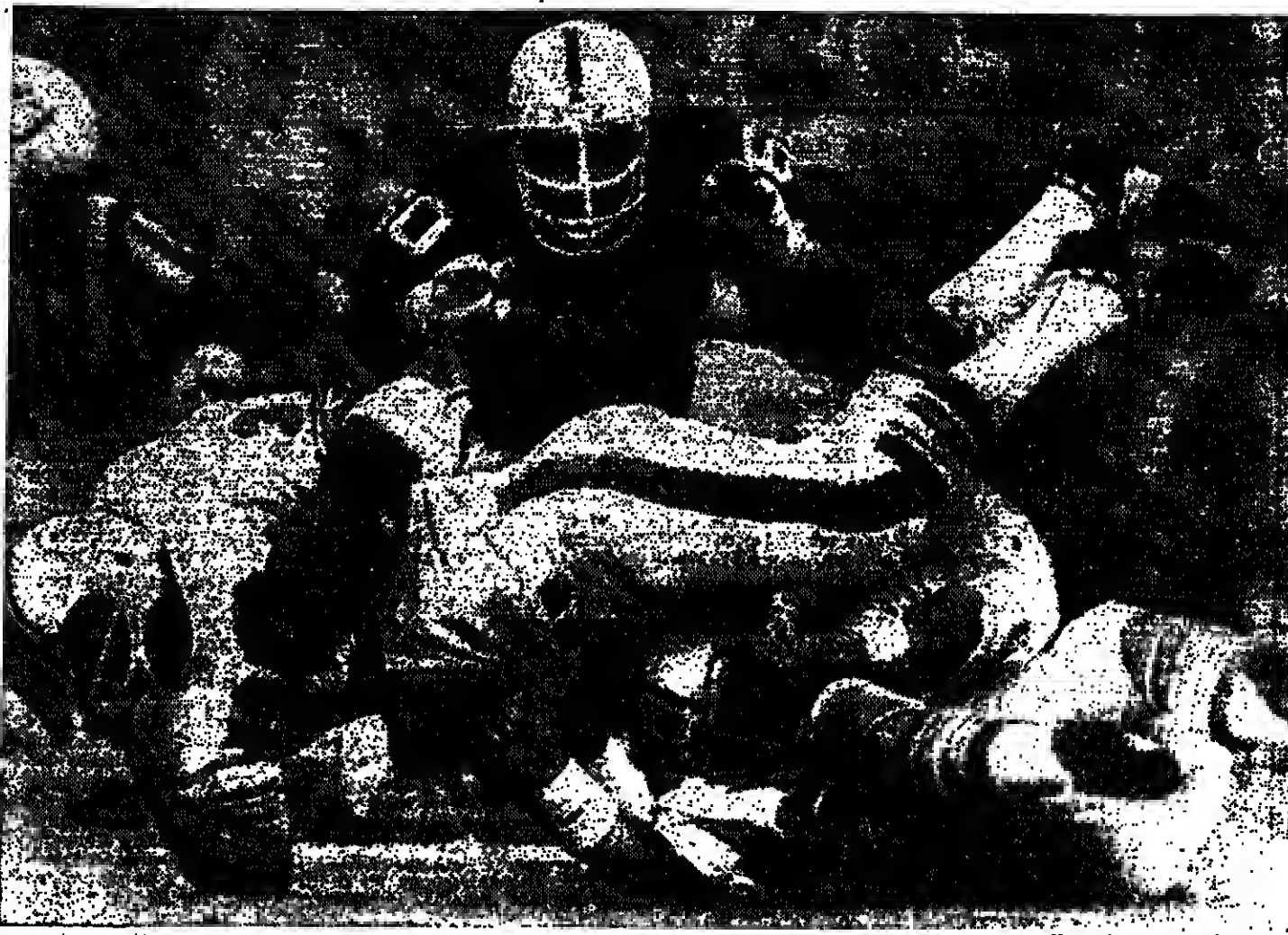
go right at the defensive line

and establish themselves. They

made it work last year, and they

made it work today when we

needed it. I had three alterna-



GROUND ATTACK—Miami's Larry Csonka falls over teammate and is about to be hit by Oakland's Otis Sistrunk.

To Err Is Human—But 10 Times in a Half?

By Red Smith

DALLAS, Dec. 31 (NYT)—The keynote was struck with the kick-off starting the third period. As the Dallas Cowboys' Austrian

sidewinder, Tom Fritsch, swung

his foot against the ball, an official

noticed a little mound of

foreign matter on the synthetic

carpet of Texas Stadium. It had

been left there by a horse during

a bareback riding exhibition be-

tween halves. The official blew

his whistle, a man with a shovel

did a quick horse cleaning job,

and Fritsch kicked off again.

Considering what horrors were in

store for the second half, the

opening was marvelously appro-

priate.

After 30 minutes of errorless

football that was as close to per-

fect as a game played by people

can get, everything came un-

buckled this lovely afternoon as

the Minnesota Vikings walked

to Cowboys' 27-10 for the half-

championship of the National

Football League. Champions of

the second time in their 13 seasons,

the Vikings earned \$8500 each

and a chance to make \$15,000

more in Super Bowl VII, two

weeks hence in Houston.

Chances are Minnesota would

have won without the low-comedy

relief of the last two periods, but

whatever chance the home team

might have had was washed

down the drain in a spate of mis-

feasance. Through the agency of

fumbles, interceptions and crazy

caroms, 10 turnovers came to pass

in the second half, with Dallas

yielding up the ball six times.

Under the astute and imagina-

tive direction of Francis Tarkenton,

the Vikings stormed to a

lead of 10-0 in the first half but

early in the third period, the

Cowboy's Golden Richards caught

a punt and raced 63 yards down

the left sideline for a touch-

down. That cut Minnesota's ad-

vantage to 10-7 but four plays

later, Tarkenton and his most

spectacular receiver, John Gil-

liam, collaborated on a 54-yard

pass play that made it 17-7.

Whenever opportunity becom-

ed after that, the Cowboys kicked

her in the teeth.

The Scrambler

When it was over, stage direc-

tors in the Vikings' locker room

chided Tarkenton onto a small

stage in front of television

cameras. The quarterback's shirt-

tail was hanging out, but other-

wise he was the straight arrow

whom the football public has

known these 13 years, serious of

mean and as proper as befits a

member of the Fellowship of

Christian Athletes. Just then the

voice of Bob Lurans, the de-

fensive lineman, reached him

from the far end of the room:

"Can't win with a scramble!"

A grin as wide as the Minne-

sota plains crossed the face of

the prince of scramblers, the

quarterback who polished head-

long flight to the status of a

fine art. He sobered immediately,

however, answered a question or

two on TV and stepped down.

"What happened in the second

half?" he was asked then.

He shrugged. "There were hu-

man beings involved," he said.

"You were perfect in the first

half," a man said, "and then

everything came apart."

"There's no such thing as being

perfect," said Francis.

On that point he is probably

correct, but the game he called

in the first half bore suspicious

likeness to perfection. It was a

game of ball-control, a judicious

blend of running and passing that

made capital of the Tarkenton

arm and young Chuck Foreman's

flashing feet. Foreman is a

rookie running back out of

Frederick, Md., via the Univer-

sity of Miami, an explosive starter

with a splendid change of pace.

Effective faking and counters

lent deception to the attack.

Time and again the Dallas line-

backers were misled and at least

once they were completely horn-

swoggled.

This happened after the Vi-

kings reached the Dallas 16-yard

line the first time they had pos-

session. Two plays earlier on

fourth down with a yard to go

at the 17, they had shown their

disdain for the Dallas defense—

or their gaudiness in their own

power—by hitting the line instead

of settling for a field goal. Oscar

Reed, the fullback, had dived for

the yard and made it, as he was

to do in similar circumstances

later.

After an incomplete pass made

it second-and-10, Tarkenton faked

a handoff to Reed who knifed

through the Cowboy's right side,

faked again to Carroll Dale on an

end-around play, and threw a

pass to Reed. It was good for

eight yards and on the next play

Reed reached the end zone on a

slant off tackle. He was called

back because of a holding infrac-

tion, however, and Minnesota had

to accept a field goal after all.

While Tarkenton's on game

kept the Cowboys' "doomsday

defense" off balance, the Minne-

sota defensive unit frustrated

Roger Staubach's exercise in de-

Texas Has Good Protection From Publicity

DALLAS, Dec. 31 (UPI)—Most

of the publicity directed toward

the Texas football team is di-

rected toward a couple of all-Am-

erican fullbacks—Roosevelt Leaks

and center Bill Wyman.

And when the season started

that was just the way coach

Darrell Royal wanted it.

Royal's Longhorns embarked

on the 1973 campaign with a

sophomore quarterback the Texas

coach thought a lot of. He still

thinks a lot of Marty Atkins.

At the opening of the

season, Royal did not want to

risk a repeat performance of the

"saga of super Bill."

"Marty was lucky to have some

of the publicity heat taken off

him by the likes of Roosevelt

Leaks, Billy Wyman and (line-

backer) Glen Gaspard," said

Royal, whose Longhorns meet

Nebraska tomorrow in the 35th

Although Leaks and Wyman

receive most of the attention in

the Texas offense, Nebraska

coach Tom Osborne feels a good

deal of words should be spent

on the entire Longhorn offensive

line.

"I don't believe we have seen a

better offensive line all year,"

said Osborne, whose team had

an 8-3-1 won-lost record. "I know

we haven't seen a better center

(Wyman). Oklahoma had a good

